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**GEORGE BROWN GOODE**

DR GEORGE BROWN GOODE, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the United States National Museum, died at his residence on Lanier Heights, Washington, Sunday evening, September 6, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

In addition to his success as a student of ichthyology in association with the United States Fish Commission and his success in the organization of the United States National Museum, Dr Goode was also deeply interested in anthropological studies. In his outline of a scheme of museum classification he insists that all of the sciences of every kind are essentially anthropological. When he speaks of the earth, it is as man's abode, and this dwelling place of our race he studied in its relation to the solar system disclosed in the sciences of astronomy and cosmology so far as the laws thereof have been worked out by the mind of man.

In his division of geology the earth is still regarded by him as the abode of man, and the materials gathered are arranged, first, in a mineralogical series; second, in a stratigraphic series, and, third, in a practical or economic series, and this last arrangement was especially pleasing to him.

In the same way physiographic studies were regarded by Dr Goode as leading up to a knowledge of the earth's surface as ministering to life, and especially to the health and happiness of man. In the same way meteorological apparatus and phenomena, geographic explorations and voyages, and technographic resources were all placed together in one great category of the study of the earth as man's abode.

The third class of phenomena, or force and matter and life as expressed in the sciences of physics, mechanics, chemistry, botany, zoölogy, also to his comprehensive mind had as the central motive the relations of all these things to the development of the human species.

Beyond the material resources of the earth and the forces by which they are regulated and shaped, lay in Dr Goode's scheme the special human industries devoted to the exploitation of the earth, the elaboration of materials, the transportation and ex-

change of productions and their utilization as well as their enjoyment.

From the foregoing studies Dr Goode's comprehensive plan led up to the social relations of mankind in their material manifestations, then to the intellectual coöperations of mankind as manifested in the arts, sciences, and philosophies, terminating with education, reform, and climaxes of human achievement.

This great anthropological syllabus of all knowledge Dr Goode used as the modulus of his own thoughts and a plan by which he arranged his books, his pictures, his clippings from newspapers, useful facts gathered here and there, and everything of a material nature which he desired to preserve.

It would be difficult to find among those who are professional anthropologists a man who had a more exalted idea of what this science ought to be. There is not, perhaps, another distinguished scholar who has endeavored to collect into one great anthropological scheme all of the knowledge of all men in all ages of the world and in all stages of culture. In addition to this comprehensive and appreciative view of anthropology, Dr Goode was among the foremost scholars in the line of his own studies, and the bibliography of his works fills many pages of manuscript. He was, in addition to this, a good man, with a gentle, affectionate spirit, a lovely family life, a patriotic heart, and a singular devotion to the interest of the public. He never lost sight of the fact that Mr Smithson's bequest was not only for the "increase of knowledge" to glorify discovery, but for the "diffusion of knowledge" to bless all mankind.

O. T. MASON.



A NEW ANTHROPOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—The first issue of the *Australasian Anthropological Journal*, the official organ of the Anthropological Society of Australasia, has just been received from the editor, Dr Carroll, of Ashfield, Sydney, New South Wales. The contents of the intitial number comprise a series of brief papers covering almost the entire range of anthropology. It is hoped the new journal may meet the success it deserves.